MEW. YORK DAILY THIBDRE, WEDNESDAY, SEPRESSIBER 11, 1961.

at the rate of one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) dollars a-day! A rain of paper money is threatened. But the capitalists see the mischief too clearly to abandon the Government in its extremity, and it is said here that Mr. Chase has succeeded in the object of his interview with the moneyed men of New-York, and is hopeful of success in getting all the money he wants on tolerable terms. Of all this you will receive more accurate accounts from your regular cutterpondent at New-York. With the new Treasury notes at 4 per cent below par in Wall street the future was indeed lowering. Has it ceased to be coming out here, can scarcely give the Government suching unless he brings out with him a loan from France and England, and if anything could induce these countries to make an advance it would be the pleasant tone adopted toward them both by the American journals.

pleasant tone adopted toward them both by the America' journals.

If the moneyed people hold back there can be no doubt the churches are coming to the reache, and as the congregations melt away into the ranks, their pastors follow them "a-colonelling." Bishop and General Leonidas Polk, of the Southern army, has been followed by a number of his clergy to the camp, and one of them lately wrote a most affecting letter to one of his reverend brethren in the North, in which he declared, with the unction of a Covenanter, that he would smite hip and thigh the aforesaid reverend brother if he encountered him in the flesh on Southern soil. The religion of the South is fervid. No Camania was ever in worse case in Israelitish hands than will the Black Ropublican be who may find himself in the grip of good, Ged-fenring Georgians or Caroliniaus. Their has been a blessing of flags and a cursing of estudes all over the States, the like of which has never been seen since the time of the Crusades—let us say been seen since the time of the Crusades—let us say in a general fashion. As one of the colored brothred observed of a celebrated Baptist minister whom is followed in Savennab, "We don't care much for him islawed in Savanian, "We don't care much for his blesning; but his 'cussin' is jist bewtiful and make we fel awful happy." But curaing is generally done, it must be said, by implication. Notwithstanding the great expenditure there is but little excitement visible a Washington, unless one goes into the War and Navy paraments, where crowds of confractors block up passages, each waiting for his interview with a the passages, each waiting for his interview with an abappy Minister or his representative. In America these personal interviews are the rule. Each man is stilled, perhaps by the theory of the Constitution, to walk in and take out his own share of the public time; but the pressure is so great that some men have been there for a week or ten days without seeing the particular. there for a week or ten days without seeing the particular person they desired to favor. The streets are now clear of soldiers. The galloping of orderites is very much reduced in proportion as things get into order, as a ten the other side of the river there is incessant dilling and plenty of hard work, principally in completing a great abattis from Fort Elleworth, at Alexadria, across the front of the position. None of this, however, is seen in the capital itself.

It would seem as if the torpor which prevails at Washington had its counterpart at Richmond. The Southern papers attribute the inactivity to design "a great "comp" soon to be made, and it is necessary to be cautious and to be silent. "On both sides the utmost care is taken to serven such movements as may take place; passes are strictly examined at all the exits and entrance of the Northern campe. Gen. McDowell, who was in attondance on Prince Napoleon hat Thurs-

take place; passes are strictly examined at all the exita and entrance of the Northern camps. Gen. McDowell, who was in attendance on Prince Napoleon last Thursday, was stopped by one of his own sentries because this pass was not en rigle. Gen. Beauregard evinces the utmost sensitivenes in respect to any approach to his lines. Prince Napoleon was, however, re-ceived with feelings stronger than respect by the Conderates. On Thursday morning early the Prince started with

M. Mercier, the French Minister, and his suite, from Washington, and proceeded to Alexandria, attended by Gen. McDowell, who provided him with an escort of United States cavelry. On arriving at the outposts by Gen. McDowell, who provided him with an escort of United States cavalry. On arriving at the outposts the General returned, and the Prince's party went on till they met the Confederate pickets, by whom, after a brief delay, they were permitted to pass on toward Fairfax. I know but little of what happened, except that the Prince saw Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Johnston, and slept at the quarters of the latter: that he examined the battlefield as far as the horrible decreased covered covering and the latter that he examined to the battlefield as far as the horrible that he examined the battlefield as far as the herrible odor would permit; and that he returned late on Fri-day evening, pretty well satisfied that there was not much to choose between the two armies, but that the Federalists were on the whole the better of the two, and that he would take them for choice. Gen. Beaureand that he would take them for choice. Gen. Beaure-gard did not make a very good impression on the Prince, it is said, although his French is natural to him as a New-Orleans Creole. It is said by the people who can see a long way into mile stones that the Prince will certainly propose an arbitration, and that his visit is made with the object of securing for France the position which would certainly be given to the power-that might render an agreement possible. Mr. Seward not only exhibited an inclination to let the Prince go if he liked—he seemed to think it would not be possible to find any sound reasons to object to the expedition. Now, it strikes an outsider that if the United Sintes Government was angry with Great Britain for placing the Confederale States army on the footing of belligerents, and it is has always maintained that the troops of the Confederate States army, so-called, of beingerents and 1 it has aways managed that the troops of the Confederate States army, so-called, are Rebels, the visit of the heir to the Throne of France, mixtus one in the present Imperial succession attended by a United States General and escort to the camp of the Rebels and to the Generals in command of then, with the sanction of the United States Government, and the return of the party to the United State lines, is one of the juost extraordinary cases that has ever been permitted to occur by any Government in the world. I doubt if any neutral prince would have been allowed to pass from the silied lines into Savastepol, and to have returned to the allies by either side;

been allowed to pass iron the anical set by either side; but there could be no "ir" in the matter at all had the one side considered and proclaimed the other to be Rebels. It was late on Friday when the Prince returned, and on Saturday he left Washington for the North in company with M. Mercier.

His visit will be construed in many ways, none of them just—the significance of the act will be magnified and its importance exaggerated. People here cannot understand that an illustrious personage traveling incognitie as a neutral can visit both camps without impropriety, and that he is animated by no other desire than that of sceing with his own eyes the actual condition of the contending parties. In itself, again, the visit of the Prince will be regarded as nothing less than an set of preparation for the formal recognition of the Confederacy. With characteristic good taste, the only journal in the world capsole of such mingled folly and insolence, selects the occasion of the French Prince a visit, to accuse France of a secret hostility to the United States, and to denounce the Prince himself as a apy, and in an access of absurdity, which really looks as if the paper in question were in the pay of some bitter enemies of the United States who are determined on its ruin, this journal, having asserted that France is encouraged by England, which will soon follow her anample, to break the chockade and recognize the Southern Confederacy, demands by way of conciliating the two great maritime Powers of the world that a

is encouraged by England, which will soon blook be example, to break the blockade and recognize the Southern Confederacy, demands by way of conciliating the two great maritime Powers of the world that a force shall be immediately prepared by the Secretary of the Navy to resist the united flects on seas where at the present moment be has failed to establish a blockade before his own ports. However, this is of a piece with smilar conduct, and can only be explained on the ground already suggested.

In nothing is the weakness of the Federal Government more strikingly shown than in those questions on maritime rights on which it was wont to maintain sub defiant language and hanghty attitude. It stigmatizes Southern privateers as practes, and treats them as prisoners of war. Let us now see what will be done in the case of those men who were saved off the wreck of the Confederate vessel Petrel, the stelen property of the United States, commanded by Confederate officers, which actually engaged a United States frigate, and was sunk by her.

Every exagoing evessel of the United States, except

Figate, and was sunk by her.
Every scagoing vessel of the United States, except Every ecagoing vessel of the United States, except we, which are now being refitted, is in active employment; the great majority of the vessels afloat are sailing ships, and it will be observed with surprise that the new steamers ordered comprise a number of paddle-wheel vessels. Of 1,354 commissioned officers in the ravy 342 were from the Confederate States, of whom 321 have resigned, and it is feared that there are many officers in the ravy individual to the result of the rave whose hearts are not in the ravel. officers in the service whose hearts are not in the right place on this question, or who, to use the American slang, are "not square on the goose."

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 9, 1861.

Richmond dispatches to the Southern press report the arrival on the 5th of A. S. Johnston. He ranks next & Adjutant-General Cooper.

The rank of Major-General of the Confederate Army was fixed by the late act of Congress.

Parties engaged in counterfeiting Confederate Trea

bry notes have been arrested. Colonel Wheat, C. S. A., has recovered from the

Vice-President Stephens will spend the Fall in Rich-

The Memphis Avalanche of the 8th announces that the steamer Hartford City has been captured by the

Pederal gunboats, and her entire crew taken pris Gen. Anderson arrived here from Frankfort this even

Ramors are affoat that Muldraugh's Hill, 45 miles south of here, will be occupied to night by portions of the State Guard, and that one company is already there, and that Zollicoffer, with a large force, has warched through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky.
These rumors are very prevalent, but not generally ALL QUIET IN VIRGINIA. POSTAGE STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Se Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

All is quiet in Virginia to-day. So far as can be ascertained, the enemy have made no new movements.

The success of the new national loan is very gratifying to the Government. The amount thus far received is about fifteen millions of dollars. Of this sun, five millions have been received from private sub-activities.

acriptions.

The demands upon the Treasury Department are

The demands upon the Tressury Department are very large. Secretary Chase receives requisitions to the average amount of one million of dollars daily. All these demands are promptly met.

There is some difficulty about the new postage stamps, particularly amoung the country Postmasters. It should be distinctly understood that the old stamps are good at every Post-Office until the new ones are furnished to the Postmaster. The new issue is unavoidable delayed.

UNION MEETING AT FORDHAM.

A meeting was held at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, on Monday, pursuant to a call signed by a large number of independent citizens of the 1st Assembly District Westchester County, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Union or People's Convention now

of Westchester County, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Union or People's Convention now in session at Syracuse.

Dennis McMahon, esq., of Morrisania, was called upon to preside, and Secretaries were appointed from the several towns in the district. The call of the meeting was read and unanimously approved, and a Committee being appointed to draft suitable resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, until the existing rebellion is "crushed out," will know no party but the People's Party, of and for "the Union, the Constitution, and the autorement of this laws."

Resolved, That at the ensuing Fall election there should be but one ticket supported for State, District and County efficers, by all patriotic clineas, to be composed of well-known Union can distate who favor a vigorous prosecution of the war until peace to conquered, without any mental or other reservations in relation to State rights, suspension of the habeau corpus against traitors, or the suppression of disunfou and treasonable presses.

Resolved, That we recommend "People's Union" district and County Conventions, and the nomination of good Union men to be supported in this County at the coming election.

Resolved, That the Hon, Daniel S. Dickinson, for his recent hold and particule course, for his able and particular enough of the board and forgotion in the one common effort to put down treason and austain the Government, is deserving of the commendation and praise of all Union leving clineas, and we recommend the nomination for Segretary of State at the Convention to be held at Syracuse on the lith and 11th inst.

Resolved, That we believe in the dying declaration of the partiol and ratesman, Stephen A. Dozglas, "that there are only two sides to this question—every man must be for the United States or audiest it. There can be nearral, in this war—only patriots and trailors, and the thought of the course of the good of the comfort of the partiet are due to him and the brave and fearness men who hav

chester, as delegates, and J. Bromnet and John S. Henry as alternates.

Patriotic speeches were then made by Bernard Waters, esq., the Hon. John B. Haskin, James Stillman, and others, and the following resolutions indorsing the action of the Grand Jury and of the Committee of Public Safety and Vigilance of Westchester County

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention with pleasure have per
the late fearless action of the Grand Jury of this count; the late success. And the convention with pressure have perceived the late session, in presenting the treasonable publications and articles of certain of the public press circulated in this county, and we unanimously approve of its action in the premises.

Resolved further, That the action of the Committee of Public Salvly and Vigitance, in passing and publishing the resolutions on the subject of the se-called Peace action of certain of our different and journals, meets with our unanimous approval, and we piedge the efforts of this Convention to carry out the objects therein expressed.

THE DISASTER AT PLATTE BRIDGE. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From The St. Louis Republican, Sept. 7.
From Mr. A. M. Hager, baggage master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, we learn very in-teresting additional particulars of the terrible catastrophe at Little Platte Bridge, on that road, on Tuesday

trophe at Little Platte Bridge, on that road, on Tuesday night last. The train consisted of the locomptive and tender, one freight car foaded with the California mail, a baggage car, containing a large quantity of express matter, baggage and way-mails, and two passenger coaches. There were from 85 to 100 persons on board—many of them being ladies and children.

The train reached the bridge where the awful disaster occurred at fifteen minutes after II o'clock, p. m., running at the customary rate of speed. There was nothing unusual about the appearance of the bridge, and therefore not the least danger was apprehended. It was a very substantial work, of the Howe patent, having a span of 169 feet—the largest on the road except that which crosses Grand River. At Platte River the grade is about 35 feet above the bottom—a frightful chasm into which to precipitate a a mass of humanity.

a mass of humanity.

Before narrating incidents of the accident, it may Before narrating incidents of the accident, it may be here stated that the torch of the incendiary had been applied underneath the bridge, burning the timbers below the track. After the fire had progressed a certain degree, or sufficient to weaken the bridge, so that it could sustain little more than its own weight, the flames had been extinguished, thus making the work a mere abell and a trap of death. Upon this feeble span the train lighted only by a calcium blaze morn the

flames had been extinguished, thus making the work a mere shell and a trap of death. Upon this feeble span the train, lighted only by a calcium blaze upon the front of the engine, and such brightness as the stars emitted, plunged into the jaws of destruction.

Scarcely had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge when the structure gave way, with a tremendous crash, opening for 40 or 50 yards an abyss of darkness and desclation. The engine turned completely over, landing in the bottom of the river, and half burying itself in the quicksand, the water in the stream being about a foot and a half in depth. The freight car followed, thundering upon the upturned wheels of the engine. Then came the baggage car, which dropped with crushing weight upon the freight car, flattening the latter completely out, and tearing it to splinters. In soone way the baggage car retained its position, standing nearly or quite level, bound west. The top of the baggage car was thus left about twenty feet below the summit of the abutments. Rapidly the two passenger coaches rushed into the diasm, descending at an inclination of about 45 degrees, amid the shattering of the cars and the piteous shricks of the terrified passengers.

All the seats were tern up and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity, and burying them among the crushed timbers, or throwing them out of the cars through the threken gides. Jagged pieces of flooring impaled some; some were mangled by machinery tearing through the timbers; several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice; others were struck by parts of the roof as jit came down with mighty force; still others werecut with pieces of glass, while wounds and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene. Shrieks of pairs were mingled with cries of terror, and prayers with oaths of despair. It this way the two last cars of the wreck or throwing them into the water.

pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwin

pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water.

An agonizing catastrophe like this cannot be described. But few on board escaped without severe injury. Only three persons—Mr. J. W. Parker, Superintendent of the United States Express; Mr. Maus, Mail Agent, and Mr. Hager—were able to afford assistance to the suffering, the remainder of those who were not killed outright being so disabled as to be helpless. Beside these three there was not one who had not some serious injury.

After doing all that it was possible to accomplish for After doing all that it was possible to accomplish for those requiring immediate attendance, Mr. Hager, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph, a distance of nine miles, for medical and other assistance. Mr. H. walked five miles of the way, when he found a hand-car, upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey. Two hundred yards west of the bridge, he discovered g heavy oak railroad tie strongly strapped across the tract, and two miles further on he found the treatlework over a small stream on fire, which, however, had not jet been so badly burned that trains could not pag over it, or could not be easily extinguished.

Arrived at S. Joseph, Mr. Hager, we start the strains at the stream of the strains of the stream of the strains of the strains

Arrived at S. Joseph, Mr. Hager proceeded at once to the express and post offices, and soon the alarm was spread throug 5 out the city. Although it was I o'clock at night, 75 rem, including all the physicians in the neighborhood had quickly volunteered their services to go to the rivef of the sufferers. A locomotive was promptly fire the part and a passenger coach, was at the scene of the banker with blankets, sheets, and every other srticle put might be of use. The wounded had all energed it is a sand-bar in the river.

While the bankers moved around among the injured attend so the same word around among the injured attend as the part of the cars and the river. Seventeen dead bodies are recovered, and it is believed that this number emb a wounded that it was not expected they would surve; till morning, while many others were dang county to full morning, while many others were the enbarks an of the wounded for St. Joseph, but their fives were a precover. Many who will escape with their fives we have an of the wounded for St. Joseph, but was elepated to the stream to go to the wreak. When he left, the 1-bace of the wounded were being taken down and a procover. Arrived at & Joseph, Mr. Hager proceeded at once

he left, the reace of the wounded were being taken down, and a g of onch of the dead as had papers or

other articles about them by which they could be identified.

Mr. H. took a horse and rode to Osburn, where he

Mr. H. took a horse and rode to Oaburn, where he found a band-car, upon which he proceeded further. Between Osburn and Stewartsville, on Smith's Branch, or fifteen miles east of Platte River, he found that another bridge had been burned. All that part, from the abutment on the west end to the bank, some 35 feet, had been totally destroyed, the fire having been set after the train had passed, which mot the disaster at Platte River. So it was useless to go for the train at Brookfield, as it could not pass west until the bridge over Smith's Branch could be repaired.

We have the names of but very few of the killed and wounded. Among the former are Lieut Shaw of the 1st Kansas Regument; Frank Clark, Engineer; S. C. Cutler, Conductor; Martin Field, United States Route Agent (formerly of the St. Louis Post-Office); Chas. Moore, Fireman; J. Fox, Brakeman; and another brakeman—name unknown.

Of the wounded, Mr. Hager recollects only Mr. Lounsbery, formerly of the Pacific House, St. Joseph (badly), Sidney Clark (not seriously), and Mr. Medill, son of Dr. Medill of Ohio.

LATER.

Hubson, Sept. 6.—I got the following from Brook-field by telegraph: T. C. Douglas, Agent.

S. C. Gutler, Conductor, Charles Moore, Fireman. Frank Cark, esq. John For, Brakeman.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Lockwood of firm of Lockwood & Judd. It is feared Mr.

mr. Lockwood will not live.
Mr. Martin, Brakeman.
Capt. Davis of 2d Kanasa Regiment; severely injured.
J. W. Parker of St. Joseph; slightly injured.
C. Carpenter of U. S. A.; slightly injured.
T. C. Edwards, St. Joseph; slightly injured.
W. B. Lounsberry, St. Joseph; slightly injured.
Mr. Deutchmann, St. Joseph; slightly injured.
Beside the above list, are a man and woman known

Beside the above 11st, are a man and woman known to be killed, and yet in the ruins, and four dead who belong to Iowa and Kansas, who are not identified.

There were not less than 60 wounded, with broken limbs and bruises and crushed bodies; they are all being cared for. This is taken from The St. Joseph Datly Journal, September 4. There were over 100 passengers.

ATTEMPTED DESERTION IN THE NEW-YORK

RIPLE REGIMENT-THE FUGITIVES FIRED LIPON-TWO SOLDIERS SHOT DEAD, AND FOUR WOUNDED DANGEROUSLY.

The N. Y. Rifles, Col. Le Gendre, numbering about bree hundred men, have been for some time encamped at Willett's Point, expecting to be mustered into the United States service. On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, upward of forty of the regiment, mostly belonging to the company commanded by Captain Cresto attempted to march from the camp. The cause appears to have been a dissatisfaction existing among the men and officers of the regiment, but particularly between Captain Cresto and the 1st Lieutenant of his company, as it was reported that the Captain had an offer of two hundred dollars if he would take the men into another regiment.

It appears that the plan of marching away was in some manner discovered by the Colonel, and to prevent the men from escaping he had stationed twenty or thirty of the regiment, with loaded muskets, on the road near John Roe's Hotel, to intercept the deserters. As the fugitives approached the guard they were chal-lenged and ordered to halt, which they did. A sharp dispute arose, the one party being determined to leave. and the other as firmly determined that they should not. As this dispute was going on, Sergeaut Thompson of Cresto's company accidentally fired his pistol, when the guard, commanded by Lieut. Georgy, were ordered to fire, which they did, killing two and wounding four others, among which last was Sergeunt

The names of the killed are Francis Marcow and Dominick Sassi, privates.

Sergeant Henry Thompson was wounded in the thigh

not dangerously.

Alexander Sloan received a bad wound in the houlder; the ball, passing through the shoulder-blade,

was extracted from the back. Arny Planken was badly wounded in the head, and Louis Germany was shot so severely in the side and bowels, that he is not expected to live. Two surgeons were procured from Flushing, who dressed the wound-ed. One of the killed had the top part of his head completely shot off, scattering his brains on the

There are various statements about this unhappy affair, the friends of the different parties concerns giving different versions of the origin and consummation of the difficulty. It is stated by members of the regiment, who are not partisans of Capt. Cresto, that he has made considerable difficulty in the regiment ever since he joined them, which was at the fire organization, and that Col. Le Gendre had accepted his resignation on Monday, with the understanding that he would immediately retire from the camp and dissolve ever, having accepted a proposition to transfer his company to another regiment, concluded not to leave alone. and prevailed upon his men, most of whom were Ger

mans, to accompany him. The picket guard on Monday night were drawn from his Company (F), which gave them facilities for desert-ing, as they were armed with loaded muskets.

Capt. Cresto had procured a tow-boat to be at White stone at midnight and take off his Company. About 11 o'clock they attempted to desert, the plan being for the picket goard to join them on the march. The nel dispatched a detachment to bring them back, when the picket guard fired on their pursuers with the fatal result reported above. A stampede followed, during which a number of Cresto's men got away, though several of them were brought back to camp. The Flushing artillery were immediately ordered under arms, and took possession of all the landings in the neighborhood of the camp. They also surrounded the camp with a perfect chain of sentries to prevent forther desertions.

Capt. Cresto was arrested about daylight yesterday morning in Flushing, L. I., by Sergeant Brush, of the morning in Flushing, L. I., by Sergeant Brush, of the Hamilton Light Artillery, a volunteer company encamped near that place. He had made his way from Willett's Point to Flushing, where at the hour of 3 o'clock in the morning he went to the house of a Mr. Harrison and demanded lodging. Being refused, he departed. At daylight he was discovered by Sergeant Brush, wrapped up nearly to his feet in a blanket, pacing before a hotel, and accompanied by one of his

The sergeant advanced and ordered him to halt. He drew back, at the same time placing his hand inside his blanket, as if grasping a weapon. Instantly the sergeant presented his pistol, and taking aim, ordered him to surrender. The private, who had a musket under his arm, advanced and gave it into the possession of the sergeant's squad, which was near. The captain then threw aside his blanket and showed his uniform, saving, in a broken manner, "I am an officer; you have no right to arrest ne? I am Captain Cresto of Willett's Point." Sergeant Brush replied, "You are the very man I want," and stepped forward, his inger on the trigger of the borse pistol with which he menaced the captain. The latter, seeing that he could neither defend himself nor escape, gave up his sword and revolver, and was marched off. He was afterward placed in the jail under a guard. His pistol was a six-shooter, and hive of the barrels were charged. The private who surrendered was also locked up.

CAPT. CRESTO'S STORE. The sergeant advanced and ordered him to halt. He

a six-shooter, and five of the barrels were charged. The private who surrendered was also locked up.

CAPT. CRESTO'S STORT.

Capt. Cresto occupies a comparatively comfortable cell, the window in which connects with the outer air. He is an Italian by birth, and is apparently about 35 years of age. He was found lying upon his bed, reading. On being addressed he promptly came forward, but declined to make any statement concerning himself, saying that he was so bewildered (nearly covering the sides of his head with his hands) that it would be impossible to do so. Afterward he told his story, in broken and sometimes almost intelligible English. He said that a few days ago his 1st Lieutenant asked leave of absence for a few days, which he gave, but afterward learned that the Lieutenant was endeavoring to obtain an examination as captain. Afterward one of his men came to him and stated that he would have to go into the ranks as a private, and that the Lieutenant would become the Captain, of which there appeared to be evidence. He then, he says, being a poor man, and having a family, made up his mind that be could not affort to fight as a private, and would not remain longer in the regiment. Therefore, as he was officer of the guard last night, he took the occasion to go away, and said to his men that if they chose they might follow, which they did in a body. But just after they had passed off the ground they encountered a guard, whose officer (Capt. Guster) demanded that they should that. Capt. Cresto answered that he wanted no difficulty—that he was about to leave the regiment, that no one had a right

to stop him; when before he said more, he heard the command, "Present arms"—"Fire," and heard his men acroaming and falling around him. They then—about thirty-five in number—made their way off, he does not know where, and he arrived in Flushing alone, where he met the man who was with him. It had been his intention to take the cars at Flushing with his company, when they would proceed to New-York and join Col. Fadella's regiment, who had agreed to give his lieutenant \$35—one dollar for each man—which money had previously been given to the men themselves on the occasion of their enlistment. He solemnly protests that he was to make nothing by the change, but would retain his captaincy. He says that his men had cartridges, but did not load their muskets, and that not one of them fired. Of himself, he says that he served Sicily against Bomba, and in the French army under Napoleon. He states that he is ready to suffer for what he has done, if punishment is imposed upon him.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer Hammonia at this port from Southampton, August 28, and the steamer North Briton from Liverpool on the 29th, via Londonderry on the 30th of August, at Father Point yesterday, we have additional European intelligence, not so late, however, as that brought by the Africa, and published

Bohemian and United Kingdom, the former bound to Liverpool, and the latter having British troops on board for Quebec.

The North Briton also reports seeing no ice in the

Straits of Belle Isle, but passing several icebergs out-

The steamship Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at

Liverpool on the 27th of August.

The steamship Fulton, from New-York, arrived at

Southampton on the 28th of August.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New-York, arrived

at Oneenstown on the 29th of August. The steamship City of Manchester, for New-York,

has £38,000. 'Are North Briton was detained 18 hours off Cape Whittle. She has 153 passengers. Her news is anticipated by the Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Northern Whig says: "The disastrons continuance of wet weather is filling the minds of the farmers with gloom and disappointment. It is impossible to estimate the loss inflicted by each day's rain; every symptom of a change is welcomed with eager axiety, for the fate of our harvest this year is trembling in the balance, but the splendid promise of the early season is set to entire the substitute of the season.

balance, but the splendid promise of the early season is not to be fulfilled."

The Times says: "Her Majesty has been pleased to approve Mr. Westley Richards's breech-loading rifled carbine being adopted in the cavalry."

A return recently made states that within a radius of six miles from Charing Cross there are 2,637 miles

of six miles from Charing Cross there has inof streets. Since 1849 the number of houses has in-creased by 60,000, and the length of streets by 900

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Curragh camp in Ireland on Saturday last. A sham light on an exten-sive scale took place, no fewer than 15,000 men being engaged in it. The Queen returned to Dublin in the

A fearful accident occurred on the London and A fearful accident occurred on the London and Brighton Kailway on Sunday, August 25. An excur-sion train was run into in the entrance of Clayton Tunnel; 22 persons were instantly killed, and a great number most seriously injuried. The American bark California had arrived at Hull,

The American bark California had arrived at Hull, and reports being bearded by the privateer Jefferson Davis, about 159 miles S. E. of Bermuda. The privateer hole of the French flag of distress, in consequence of which the captain of the California bore down to her. The commander of the Jefferson Davis requested the California to back top sails as he wanted to send a letter on board in place of the letter being handed in, the boar's crew, eight in number, and armed to the teeth, bearded her, and demanded the ship's papers, which were immediately delivered up. The cargo proved too of a nature (being pine and pitch to suit them, and they, therefore, let them go.

A vessel having been chartered to convey a cargo of 500 Mormonites from Liverpool to America, en route to Utah, about 70 men, women, boys and girls assembled on Saturday at the Eastern Square Terminus, under the charge of Elder Joseph Gibbs.

Lord Palmerston was installed, with all the ancient ceremonies, Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover, on

Lord Palmerston was installed, with all the ancient ceremonies, Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover, on the 28th of Angust. In a speech he delivered on the occasion he eulogized the strong defensive measures adopted by Engisnol. He said that perfect defense was the only stable foundation of friendly relations with foreign powers. He alluded to the battle of Bull Run, as an evidence of the powerlessness of men, individually brave but imperfectly drilled, against an organized

The new Galway and New-York screw line of steamers have selected Southampton for their head

Or. Russell's latest letter to The London Times between Slavery and Abolition. He thinks that the President will soon declare all the slaves within the limits of the United States army free.

The London Truce editorially advices a compromise between the North and the South.

It is stated that leading nouses in Liverpool have

rchased 15,000 bales of Surat cotton for shipment to New-York.

Earl Russell, in a manifesto on the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, says that American forbearance

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Pays says: General Pinelli has defeated a band of brigands in the environs of Avellino.

The Monteur of August 16th contains the following: "Mr. Roebuck has recently affirmed that he knew of the existence of a Convention by which Sardinia would be eventually ceded to France." We give a Convention not exist, but even the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's Government.

ment.

The evening journals announce that M. Benedetti, the new Minister Plenipotentiary to Turin, will leave for his post this evening. The Paris correspondent of The Times says: Although foreign trade in France continues to be in a depressed state, the increased resists of the railway companies indicate an improveceipts of the railway companies indicate an improve ment in the home trade. The depression in the foreign trade is attributed, in a great measure, to the civil wa

in America.

The last letters received at Lyons from the United

The last letters received at Lyons from the United States have caused a further depression in commercial transactions, and a consequent fall in prices.

Tallow had rises 4f. the 100 kilos in the Paris market. Cast iron had also risen from 121f. to 125f.

The wheat is now completely gathered in throughout France, and housed in excellent condition. The new wheat is heavier and of better quality than was expected, but the quantity is short.

The Paris Flour market was firm.

The Corn market was chiefly supplied with American Red Wheat at 40f. to 42f. the 120 kilos.

At the opening of the Consul-General for the Department of the Puy de Dome, Count Morny, the President, said:

ent, said:
"The internal embarrassments of almost all the "The internal embarrassments of almost all the Powers, and, above all, the words of the Emperor, remove all apprehension of any war breaking out in which France could be engaged. France must direct her efforts toward labor."

The hearing in the appeal of the Mires case was progressing. The Attorney-General had argued in favor of the maintenance of the first decision. The Pays denies the report that the Government has notified the foreign Embassadors that France would maintain the occupation of Rome.

The Pays denice the report that the Government has notified the foreign Embassadors that France would maintain the occupation of Rome.

The Minister of Marine proposes a large increase of the officers of the navy, of which the Emperor approves, and says that a similar increase will be neces-

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council is now negotiating with the Belgian Government for the conclusior of a treaty of commerce with every prospect of success. TURKEY.

Omar Pasha has signed an armistice for ten days with the insurgents of Montenegro.

The Syrian commissioners have had a conference on the question of the indemnity to be paid by the Porte. The latter had decided to send another commission to Beyrout competent to settle the question.

TTALY.

The statement made by several Italian newspapers that some Bourbon partisans had attempted a disembarkation on the 21st, at Ascoli, is without foundation. A large vessel, conveying them, sailed off without any attempt to disembark, on account of the alarm having been immediately spread among the inhabitants.

The Chevalier Visone, Intendant-General of Placenza, will temporarily replace Signor Cantelli at Naples.

Naples. A dispatch from Naples of Ang. 24 says: News has been received here that Col. Loren has attacked Chiavone's band on the mountains near Sellia, in concert with the French. Advices from Sore to the 23d state that it was ru

mored that some French troops had arrived at Castan-vila, in order to prevent Chiavone from entering Roman

The Planence Nazione of Aug. 25 publishes a dispatch from Rome dated the 23d, stating that a band of 500 Reactionists had set out from Rome in the direction

of the Tuscan frontier.

The Gazetta di Jorino of Aug 26 says: It is rumored that Cen. Cialdini has demanded fresh troops, in order that he may be caabled to make a simultaneous

order that he may be change to hand
attack on the inaurgents.

A dispatch from Nuples of Aug. 26 says: Yesterday
the Reactionary band in the menutains of Somma was
dispersed. The brigands at Matese having been surrounded by 24 battations, were all killed or taken pris-

oners. 460 who endeavored to cross the frontiers were taken by the French troops.

It is reported that Gen. Della Rivere will take the portfolio of War, and that Gen. Brignone will replace him in the Lieutenantcy of Sicily.

AUSTRIA.

The Donan Zeitung of Aug. 24 gives a denial to the news published by some Belgian journals that M. Brentano, Ministerial Councillor, is now in London negotiating the conclusion of a loan of 6,000,000.

A telegram from Vienna of Aug. 25 says: Both Houses of the Council of the Empire have voted an address, acknowledging in loval and grateful terms the firmness of the Emperor in maintaining the historical rights of the Crown, and thanking him also for his intention of persevering in the constitutional for his intention of persevering in the constitutional path upon which he has entered, and for his policy in protecting the interests of the non-Hungarian provinces, without however, neglecting the means of bringing about some understanding with Hungary.

A dispatch from Pesth of Aug. 25 save: Two circulars, addressed by the Hungarian Chan-cellory to the Obergespant of Hungary, arrived here yesterday.

One of these contains the assurance of the Empe-

ror's intention to maintain the Hungarian Constitution

intact.

In the other, hopes are expressed that the public mind will remain tranquil until the assembling of the new Diet, and that the attitude of the people will be such as to render a reconciliation possible.

The Emperor solemnly declares that he has no intention of incorporating the Hungarian Crown with the Crown lands of the Austrian Empire, but that he wishes to maintain the self-government and independence guaranteed to Hungary by the Imperial Rescript of 1790.

of 1790.

A great popular demonstration took place at Pesth on the 25th. The people shouted "Deak forever!" 'Hungary forever!" Order was not distarbed.

The Assembly of the Comitat of Pesth has declared its determination to cease to collect the taxes, considering that they are illegally imposed by the Government. The functionaries of the Comitat have consented to a reduction of their salaries.

The expenses of the Comitat will be covered by voluntary contributions and issuing of bonds.

RUSSIA.

Russia has proposed to the Porte to defer the decision on the question of the union of Moldavia with Wallachia for three years.

Gen. Lambert, the new Governor, has arrived at Warsaw. He precided on the 24th inst. at the Conncil of State in his quality of Governor of Poland and Commander in-Chief of the Army.

The gendarmes, police and all bivouses have been withdrawn from the streets of Warsaw. King Maximilian of Bayaria will pay a visit to the King of Prussia at Ostend.

INDIA.

INDIA.

The Indian Government continues to publish reports from all parts of the country relative to the cotton-producing capabilities of Iodia, which are represented to be equal to all wants, provided that a steady demand and good roads are established.

A telegram from Calcutta of July 29 says: Shirtings and mule twist doll. Raw silk dull and declining. Indigo: Prospects bad. Sugar unchanged. Saltpeter and rice quiet. Jute declining. Hides active. Shellac unaltered. Exchange on London 2s. 0%d. Freights declining.

CHINA.

SHANGHAE, July 4.—Business dull. Gray shirtings:
Prices declining. Tes, Congon, unchanged. Silk, 3
teatte, quiet; settlements in fortnight, 700 bales; export to date, 84,300 bales.

Exchange on London Id. lower; ditto on India 4 rs.
lower. Freights unchanged.

Foo-Chow-Foo, July 4.—Tes: Common Congou active, but unchanged in price.
Caston, July 12.—Shirtings dull. Water-twist:
Prices unaltered. Tea active and advancing. Exchange on London 1 lower.

THE FIRE IN MURRAY STREET.

THE INSURANCE AND LOSSES ON THE PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE IN MURRAY STREET-LOSS

\$130,000.

No. 45 Marray street—First floor and basement occupied by Lockwood Bros. & Underhill, dry goods; loss \$30,000; insured for \$40,000, as follows: New-York Equitable, East River, National, Metropolitan,

Commonwealth, Jersey City, and three others. Second floor—Occupied by E. S. Wheeler & Co., manufacturers of buttons; less \$18,000; insured for \$20,000 in the Continental, Grocers, and other city

Third floor-Is. Heidenheimer & Co., embroideries

companies.
Third floor—L. Heidenheimer & Co., embroideries; loss \$5,000; fully insured.
Fourth floor—isase Bernard, clothing; loss \$5,000; insured for \$8,000, as follows: Central Park, \$3,000; New-York Etna, \$5,000.
Fifth floor—Isase Histein, shirts; loss \$3,000; insured in Relief for \$2,500; Merchant's, \$2,500.
B. Hertz also occupied part of fifth floor; his loss is \$2,000. Insured for \$2,800 in the Gebhard Insurance Company.
No. 45 Murray street was owned by F. W. Hutchings. Damage about \$20,000—fully insured—but particulars refused.
No. 47 Murray street—third floor, basement and cellar occupied by M. & E. Diltman, dealers in boots and shoes; stock damaged by water about \$6,000; insured for \$18,000, as follows—Relief, Clinton, Brooklyn, Central Park, and Mechanics and Traders'.
Second, fourth, and fith floors, occupied by Schanck & Hotop, fancy and dry goods—stock damaged \$25,000; insured for \$69,000, as follows—Merchanics and Traders'.
Continental, Manhattan, Mechanics and Traders', Continental, Manhattan, Mechanics and Traders, North America, Hartford, and Eagle, \$5,000 in each; Fireman's, \$4,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$3,000; Germania, \$2,000; Royal, \$5,000; Liverpool and London, \$12,000.
Third floor, J. D. Nairne, importers of fancy

don, \$12,900. Royar, \$4,000. Third floor, J. D. Nairne, importers of fancy goods—loss \$6,000. Insured \$18,500, as follows: Lorillard \$1,500; Humboldt \$2,000; Commerce \$5,000; Resolute \$2,500; Long Island \$2,500; Liverpool and London \$5,000. Building, owned by D. R. Martin, damaged about \$5,000. Insured for \$20,000 in the Merchants' and the city Companies.

\$5,000. Insured for \$29,000 in the Merchants' and other city Companies.

No. 43 Murray street—Basement occupied by Mathews & Co., dealers in spirits. Damage to stock by smoke and water \$5,000. Insured for \$15,000, as

by smoke and water \$5,000. Insured for \$13,000, as follows:
Niagara, City, and People's, \$5,000 each.
First floor—S. S. Knapp & Co., fancy goods, loss \$4,000; insured in the Peter Cooper, Broadway, and Phenix for \$5,000 each.
The building is damaged to the amount of \$400.
No. 45 Warren street—Sutton, Beach & Co., dealers in cloth. Stock damaged by water to the amount of \$500; fully insured. The upper part of the building was slightly damaged.
The books of E. S. Wheeler & Co. were saved entire in one of Herring's safes.

The cooks of E. S. Wheeler & Co. were saved en-tire in one of Herring's safes.

It is strongly suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The circumstances will be investi-gated by Fire Marshal Baker.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHARTER COMMISSION .-

This Commission met and organized at 2 p. m. on Monday, but transacted no further business. Mr. FROMENT presided, and there were 13 members present. The resignation of W. F. Havemeyer was received and accepted. Mr. PURDY, of the Committee on Organization then presented a list of rules whereby the sessions of the board in future should be regulated. A previously appointed committee recommended Wm. M. Evarts, esq., for President, John Hardy, for Clerk, and Messrs. D. F. Tiemann and J. T. Hoffmeyer as substitutes for Wm. D. Kennedy, deceased, and Mr. Havemeyer, resigned. The report was accepted and adopted. By a reso-D. Rennedy, deceased, and Mr. Havemeyer, resigned.
The report was accepted and adopted. By a resolution the Mayor and members of the Common Council, Mr. D. T. Valentine, and the heads of departments and bureaus, are admitted within the railing, and requested to formally communicate any suggestions they may have to make with reference to the defects in the present charter.

Mr. Tompey Assistant Chick of the Common Countries.

suggestions they may have to make with reference to the defects in the present charter.

Mr. Tuomey, Assistant-Clerk of the Common Council, was instructed to publish the doings of the Commission in The Daily Transcript. Mr. F. W. Ballard was appointed Assistant-Clerk, at \$1,000 compensation. Mesers. Sweeny, Stout, Butler, Parsons, Marshall, and Tucker were appointed a Special Committee, to report a list of Standing Committees, and the Commission then adjourned to Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The People's Union Convention. STRACULE, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.
The People's Union Convention assembled

Vieting Hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

telligent body of men, presenting an appearance more than usually animating, even for a political Convention From the first moment of meeting, it became evident that the Convention was moved by an overwhelming spirit of earnest enthusiasm in the cause for which

asembled.

Mr. Hiram A. Beebe of Tioga called the Convention o order, and nominated the Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD

of Onondaga as temporary Chairman. Mr. Finlay M. King of Cayuga and the Hon. James A. Bell of Jefferson escorted the Chairman to the plat

form, amid the loud and enthusiastic cheering of the

form, amid the loud and enthusiastic cheering of the delegates.

Mr. ALVORD, on taking the chair, said that in the course of his life he had often been called upon to preside over the deliberations of various assemblages, but that he never had felt a responsibility so great or weighty as at this time. He believed that if the proceedings here were rightly conducted they would tell more effectually than embattled hosts and serried ranks of men on our national troubles. [Applause] If the action to-day is in unison with the sentiments of the people, as he doubted not it would be, the national controversy would be reduced to insignifiance. The Constitution, if the people are united, must be enationed, the Union maintained, and the States reunited. [Loud applause.] We have a question at issue, which must of necessity submerge all parties. [Applause.] The question in its essence becomes one of purely self-ish interest to us as individuals. What do we care whether the Republican or the Democratic party triumph, if the country sink beneath their feet when victory is proclaimed to them?

whether the Republican or the Democratic party triumph, if the country sink beneath their feet when victory is proclaimed to them?

Our country is above and greater than any party. [Tremendous applause.] Cannot we kay down all petty party strikes, and difficulties, and differences, and give all our efforts to our country in this her hour of need? ["We can!" and great applause.] I am undisquisedly and fearlessly in favor of the rigorous and most efficient prosecution of the war, until those who have gone from us are brought back into the Union. [Loud applause.] I am for standing off from the party platform on which I have stood for thirty years, and for steeping upon the broad acree of my country, giving my voice and effects for sustaining her. [Applause.] I am for sustaining the administration of the Government by those who now have that duty to perform, just so long as it is unceasing and untiring in its devotion to the country. [Great applause.] I am for giving to the Government the greatest possible latitude that should be given by a free people in such a crisis as now exists. [Applause When the conflict is over, and not uctil them, when we are again in a peaceful state, we may review their conduct and give them the meed of praise for what they have done. I am for uncompromising hostility, not only to those with bayonets and bowie-knives in their hands at the South, but also to those who are none the less Secessionists by their aid and comfort at the North. [Cheering by the whole Convention, rising.]

the North. [Cheering by the whole Convention, rising.]
The Chair continued: In response to the resolution of the last Democratic State Convention—he hoped to God the last one they would ever hold under their present organization [loud applause]—which reflects upon the management of the war thus far, talking of violations of the Constitution, the overriding of the habeas corpus, and the rights of a "free press," it was sufficient to say that if the President had done less than he has done—would to God he had done less than he has done—would to God he had done less than he has done—would to food he had done less than he has done—would to Edwin than he is now for any violations of the Constitution and the laws. [Prolonged applause.] He was convinced that the doctrine of Secession finds no root here.

This assemblage is clearly and unmistakably devoted to the preservation of the Union and the Government. We have a duty and responsibility to meet as mon and particuts. We have to enunciate a platform of principles that shall meet the sentiments and wishes of the whole people. We have to got together our bousehold political gods and commit them to the funeral pyre as an offering to our beloved country. [Applause.] We must look with a single eye to the public good, and sink all other considerations. The result will be a full, united, and unanimous expression from the people of the State of New-York to the South, that if they have relied upon our sympathy, they have relied upon a broken reed. [Applause.] But, on the lontrary, it relied upon our sympathy, they have relied upon a broken reed. [Applanse.] But, on the contrary, it will be shown to them that we have erected a proud and noble oak, whose branches extend heavenward, upon which is inscribed, "One Country, one Constitution, one Desting."

then which is inscribed, "One Country, one Country, the Country Littine, one Destiny."

In conclusion, permit me to say, in the language of a war-horse of Democracy, who has recently left the war-horse of Democracy, who has recently left the country for of his party Because of its rottenness, "Our Country how, our Country forever, Union first, last, and always."

Mr. Goodrich of Tompkins nominated as tempo-

rary Secretaries R. M. GRIFFIN, A. J. H. DUGANNE,

of New York and CARLTON SPRAQUE of Brie. Car. Edgar McMullin of Kings moved a Committee Credentials, consisting of one from each Judicial Die

Mr. Kennedy of Onendaga moved that Committee o consist of two.

Mr. McMullin opposed the motion, on the ground

of the convenience of a smaller number. Mr. Kennedy-A Convention like this, coming from the People, will necessarily comprise a large number of delegates. It will be more convenient to all to make

the Committee to consist of two. The amendment was adopted, and the following Committee formed:

Committee formed:

1st District, Waldo Hutchies and James M. Austin,
2d, E. McMullin and H. J. Hamilton; 3d, J. A. Willard and A. P. Robinson; 4th, J. B. McKean and P.
H. Cowan; 5th. L. A. Hall and W. C. Thompson;
6th, J. W. Wright and Hiram Crandell; 7th, F. M.
King and J. A. Welling; 8th, Joseph. Candes and O.
F. Burt.

Mr. Horatio Ballard of Cortland moved that a Commr. Horatio Ballard of Cortland moved that a Com-

mittee of two from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair to select permanent officers. Mr. H. W. Taylor of Ontario thought the Conven

tion was getting on too fast. The best method would be to call the roll by counties, and let the credentials of delegates be presented, and leave it to the Committee n Credentials only to settle the claims of those dele rates who hereafter present themselves. Mr. C. M. Scholfield of Oneids moved to lay the

notion of Mr. Bailard on the table. Carried. Mr. Taylor moved that the roll be called by counties and that delegates present their credentials. Mr. Clark B. Cochrane of Albany thought that the Committee on Credentials should be left to settle the

laims of delegates.

Mr. Martin J. Townsend of Renselaer said that in his long experience he had never known what crede tials were necessary to settle the claims of delegates to seats in a Convention of the people. All that is necessary must be to come here and deliver names to the Secretaries of the Convention. They are then dele-

gates from the people. C. B. Cochrane-And let them say if they are is favor of supporting the Government and the Constitu-

Mr. Townsend moved to strike out from the resolution of Mr. Taylor "by dispensing with credentials."

He did not suppose any one would present binach here who was not the firm friend of their Government.

Mr. Findlay, Mr. King, thought the amendments would embarrass the Convention. Onondaga County might overwhelm all other parts of the State, when the nominations are to be made. He moved to lay the amendment on the table.

amendment on the table.

Mr. Townsend desired to speak on the question, but was ruled out of order, and the subject was laid on the table.

The rules of the last assembly were adopted to

The rules of the last assembly were adopted to govern the Convention.

Jumes R. Thompson of Monroe moved that the list of delegates be called, and delegates present themselves for a seat.

C. M. Scholfield moved to amend by directing the representatives from the several Assembly districts in the State to name two delegates from each district to cast all the votes in the Convention.

The Chairman—The Chair would state that the business of dictating who are entitled to vote new rests with the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Scholfield withdrew his amendment and Mr. Thompson's motion was adopted.

The last counties were then called, the Chair announcing that credentials were only received to be acted on by the Committee, who would meet to decide upon the claims of delegates.

A motion being made to take from the table the resolution to appoint a Committee on permanent organization, Clark B. Cochrane reminded the Convention that the importance of the objects of the Convention was such as to warrant prudent action and some delay. The object was not to destroy old parties, not to build up new ones, but to put in nomination a ticket that shall unite every loyal citizen from Lake Erie to Montank Point, a taket that shall roll up a majority of 20,000, and then sink the-Democratic Party into externobilition. At this very moment probably the guas of the query are thundering at the copy of the guas of the convention.

The hall was filled with a highly respectable and in